

Internal Seminar

A Tetranuclear Cobalt (II) Phosphate Possessing a D4R Core: An Efficient Water Oxidation Catalyst

Atanu Dey

TIFR, Hyderabad

The quest for renewable and sustainable energy sources is a fundamental theme of research in recent years.¹ Water splitting is considered as the most elegant approach as a resource of energy storage and fuel production.² A tetranuclear cobalt–based complex, [Co^{II}(L)(CH₃CN)]₄(CH₃CN)₅, [LH₂=2,6-(diphenylmethyl)-4-isopropylphenyl phosphate], has been found as an efficient catalyst for the electro catalytic oxidation of water under a strong alkaline medium. This is the first report on the utilization of molecular cobalt phosphates as a catalyst for the oxidation of water. mononuclear analogue, $[CoII(LH)_2(CH_3CN)_2]$ Alternatively, the (MeOH)₂](MeOH)₂ does not respond towards electro catalytic water oxidation. We strongly believe that this result will spur more efforts on design-based assembly of molecular architectures that can be actively involved in the electro catalytic water oxidation. In the presentation, I will cover the detailed studies on the tetranuclear Co-complex as an efficient and robust catalyst for the electro catalytic water oxidation.

References:

(1) Lewis, N. S.; Nocera, D. G. Powering the planet: Chemical challenges in solar energy utilization PNAS USA 2006, 103, 15729.

(2) Kuttassery, F.; Mathew, S.; Remello, S. N.; Thomas, A.; Sano, K.; Ohsaki, Y.; Nabetani, Y.; Tachibana, H.; Inoue, H. Alternative route to bypass the bottle-neck of water oxidation: Two-electron oxidation of water catalysed by earth-abundant metalloporphyrins Coord. Chem. Rev. 2018, 377, 64.

Tuesday, Oct 1st 2019 10:00 AM (Tea/Coffee at 9:30 AM) Seminar Hall, TIFR-H